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A Happy Thought.

Some sweet warbler in the London Times utters the following beautiful sentiment. Lay it to heart, friends. It contains gentle, but heart-reaching reproof:

There is a voice within me,
And 'tis so sweet a voice,
That its soft hisping wins me,
Till tears start to mine eyes:
Deep from my soul it springeth,
Like hidden melody;
And evermore it singeth
This song of songs to me:
"This world is full of beauty,
As other worlds above;
And if we did our duty,
It might be full of love!"

INTERESTING SCENES

From the Notes of a Celebrated Physician.
CONTINUED.

He made his appearance at Bullion House the next morning with a sad fluttering about the heart, but it soon subsided, for Miss Hillary was not present to prolong his agitation. He had not been seated for many minutes, however, before he observed her in a distant part of the gardens, apparently tending some flowers. As his eyes followed the movements of her graceful figure, he could not avoid a faint sigh of regret at his own absurdity in raising such a superstructure of splendid possibilities upon so slight a foundation. His attention was at that moment arrested by Mr. Hillary's multifarious commands for the city: and, in short, Miss Hillary's absence from town for about a week, added to a great increase of business at the counting-house, owing to the extensive failure of a foreign correspondent, gradually restored Elliott to his senses, and banished the intrusive image of his lovely tormentor. Her unequivocal exhibition of feeling, however—unequivocal at least to him—on the occasion of the next meeting, instantly revived all his former excitement, and plunged him afresh into the soft tumult of doubts, hopes and fears, from which he had so lately emerged. Every day that he returned to Mr. Hillary brought him fresh evidence of the extent to which he had encroached upon Miss Hillary's affections; and strange, indeed, must be that heart which, feeling itself alone and despised in the world, can suddenly find itself the object of a most enthusiastic and disinterested attachment without kindling into a flame of grateful affection. Was there anything wonderful or improbable in the conduct attributed to Miss Hillary? No. A girl of frank and generous feeling, she saw in one whom undeserved misfortune had placed in a very painful and trying position, the constant exhibition of high qualities; a patient and dignified submission to her father's cruel and oppressive treat-

ment—a submission on her account; she beheld his high feeling conquering misfortune; she saw in his eye, his very look, his whole demeanor, susceptibilities of an exalted description: and beyond all this—last, though not least, as Elliott acted the gentleman, so he looked it—and a handsome gentleman, too! So it came to pass, then, that these two hearts became acquainted with each other, despite the obstacles of circumstance and situation. A kind of telegraphing courtship was carried on between them daily, which must have been observed by Mr. Hillary but for the engrossing interest with which he regarded the communications of which Elliott was always the bearer. Mr. Hillary began, however, to recover the use of his limbs, and rapidly to gain general strength. He consequently announced one morning to Elliott that he should not require him to call after the morrow.

At this time the lovers had never interchanged a syllable together, either verbal or written, that could savor of love; and yet each was as confident of the state of the other's feelings as though a hundred closely written and closer crossed letters had been passing between them. On the dreadful morrow he was pale and somewhat confused, nor was she far otherwise; but she had a sufficient reason in the indisposition of her mother, who had for many months been a bedridden invalid. As for Elliott, he was safe. He might have appeared at death's door without attracting the notice or exciting the inquiries of his callous employer. As he rose to leave the room, Elliott bowed to Mr. Hillary; but his last glance was directed towards Miss Hillary, who, however, at that moment was, or appeared to be, too busily occupied with pouring out her excellent father's coffee to pay any attention to her retiring lover, who consequently retired from her presence not a little piqued and alarmed.

They had no opportunity of seeing one another till nearly a month after the occasion just alluded to, when they met under circumstances very favorable for the expression of such feelings as either of them dared to acknowledge—and the opportunity was not thrown away. Mr. Hillary had quitted town for the north on urgent business, which was expected to detain him for nearly a fortnight; and Elliott failed not, on the following Sunday, to be at the post he had constantly occupied for some months—namely, a seat in the gallery of the church attended by Mr. Hillary and his family, commanding a distant view of the great central pew—matted, hassocked and velvet cushioned, with a rich array of splendid implements of devotion, in the shape of Bibles and prayer books, great and small, with gilded edges, and in blue and red morocco, being the favored spot occupied by the great merchant—where he was pleased by his presence to assure the admiring vicar of his respect for him and the established church. Miss

Hillary had long since been aware of the presence of her timid and distant lover on these occasions; they had several times nearly jostled against one another in going out of church, the consequence of which was generally a civil though silent recognition of him. And this might be done with impunity, seeing how her wealthy father was occupied with nodding to everybody, genteel enough to be so publicly recognized, and shaking hands with the select few who enjoyed his personal acquaintance. With what a different air and with what a different feeling did the great merchant and his humble clerk pass on these occasions down the aisle!

But to return. On the Sunday above alluded to, Elliott beheld Miss Hillary enter the church alone, and become the solitary tenant of the family pew. Sad truants from his prayer book, his eyes never quitted the fair and solitary occupant of Mr. Hillary's pew; but she chose, in some wayward humor, to sit that morning with her back turned towards the part of the church where she knew Elliott to be, and never once looked up in that direction. They met, however, after the service, near the door, as usual; she dropped her black veil just in time to prevent his observing a certain flush that forced itself upon her features; returned his modest bow; a few words of course were interchanged; it threatened, or Elliott chose to represent that it threatened, to rain (which he heartily wished it would, as she had come on foot and unattended); and so, in short, it came to pass that this very discreet couple were to be seen absolutely walking arm in arm towards Bullion House, at the slowest possible pace, and by the most circuitous route that could suggest itself to the flurried mind of Elliott. An instinctive sense of propriety, or rather prudence, led him to quit her arm just before arriving at that turn of the road which brought them full in sight of her father's house. There they parted, each satisfied as to the nature of the other's feelings, though nothing had then passed between them of an explicit or decisive character.

It is not necessary for me to dwell on this part of their history. Where there is a will, it is said there is a way; and the young and venturesome couple found, before long, an opportunity of declaring to each other their mutual feelings. Their meetings and correspondence were contrived and carried on with the utmost difficulty. Great caution and secrecy were necessary to conceal the affair from Mr. Hillary, and those whose interest it was to give him early information on every matter that in any way concerned him. Miss Hillary buoyed herself up with the hope of securing, in due time, her mother, and obtaining her intercession with her stern and callous hearted father. Some three months or thereabout after the Sunday just mentioned, Mr. Hillary returned from the city, and made his appearance at dinner in an unusually gay and lively humor. Miss Hillary was at a loss to conjecture the occasion of such an exhibition; but imagined it must be some great speculation of his which had proved unexpectedly successful. He occasionally directed towards her a kind of grim leer, as though longing to communicate tidings which he expected to be as gratifying to her as they were to himself.

They dined alone; and as she was retiring rather earlier than usual, in order to attend upon her mother, who had that day been more than ordinarily indisposed, he motioned her to resume her seat.

"Well, Molly"—for that was the elegant version of her Christian name which he generally adopted when in a good humor—"well, Molly," pouring out a glass of wine as the servants made their final exit, "I have heard something to-day in the city—ahem!—in which you are particularly concerned; very much so; and so—ahem!—am I!" He tossed off half of his glass, and smacked his lips as though he unusually relished the flavor.

"Indeed, papa!" exclaimed the young lady, with an air of anxious vivacity, not attempting to convey to her lips the brimming wine glass her father had filled for her, lest the trembling of her hand should be observed by him. "Oh, you are joking! what can I have to do with the city, papa?"

"Do! Aha, my girl! 'What can you have to do in the city,'" good humoredly attempting to imitate her tone. "indeed! Don't try to play mock modest with me! You know as well as I do what I am going to say!" he added, looking at her archly, as *he* fancied, but so as to blanch her cheek and agitate her whole frame with an irresistible tremor. Her acute and feeling father observed her emotion. "There, now, that's just the way you young misses behave on these occasions! I suppose its considered mighty pretty! As if it wasn't all a matter of course for a young woman to hear about a young husband!"

"Papa, how you *do* love a joke!" replied Miss Hillary, with a sickly smile, making a desperate effort to carry her wine glass to her lips, in which she succeeded, swallowing every drop that was in it, while her father electrified her by proceeding: "Its no use mincing matters; the thing has gone too far."

"Gone too far!" echoed Miss Hillary, mechanically.

"Yes, gone too far, I say, and I stick to it. A bargain's a bargain all the world over, whatever it's about; and a bargain I've struck to-day. You're my daughter—my only daughter, d'ye see—and I've been a good while on the lookout for a proper person to marry you to; and, egad! to-day I've got him; my future son-in-law, d'ye hear, and one that will clap a coronet on my pretty Molly's head; and, on the day he does so, I do two things: I give you a plum, and myself cut Mincing Lane, and sink the shop for the rest of my days. There's nuts for you to crack! Aha, Molly, what d'ye say to all this? Ain't it news?"

"Say! why I—I—I—" stammered the young lady, her face nearly as white as the handkerchief on which her eyes were violently fixed, and with which her fingers were hurriedly playing.

"Why, Molly! What's the matter? What the —, ahem! are you gone so pale for? Gad, I see how it is; I have been too abrupt, as your poor mother has it! But the thing *is* as I said, that's flat, come what will, say it how one will, take it how you will! So make up your mind, Molly, like a good girl as you are; come, kiss me! I never loved you so much as now I'm going to lose you!"

She made no attempt to rise from her chair, so he got up from his own and approached her.

"Adad, but what's the matter here? Your little hands are as cold as a corpse's. Why, Molly, what—what nonsense." He chuckled her under the chin. "You're trying to frighten me, Molly, I know you are! ah-ha!" He grew more and more alarmed at her deadly paleness and apparent insensibility to what he was saying. "Well, now—" he paused, and looked anxiously at her. "Who would have thought," he added, suddenly, "that it would have taken the girl aback so! Come, come!" slapping her smartly on her back, "a joke's a joke, and I've had mine, but its been carried too far, I'm afraid."

"Dear—dearest papa," gasped his daughter, suddenly raising her eyes, and fixing them with a steadfast, brightening look upon his, at the same time catching hold of his hands convulsively, "so it is—a joke! a—joke—it is—it is;" and gradually sinking back in her chair, to her father's unspeakable alarm, she swooned. Holding her in his arms, he roared stoutly for assistance, and in a twinkling a posse of servants, male and female, obeying the summons, rushed pell-mell into the dining room; the ordinary hubbub attendant on a fainting fit ensued; cold water sprinkled, eau de Cologne, volatile salts, etc., etc. Then the young lady, scarce restored to her senses, was supported, rather carried, by her maid to her own apartment, and Mr. Hillary was left to himself for the remainder of the evening, flustered and confounded beyond all expression. The result of his troubled ruminations was, that the sudden communication of such prodigious good fortune had upset his daughter with joy, and that he must return to the charge in a day or two, and break it to her more easily. The real fact was, that he had that day assured the Right Honorable Lord Viscount Scamp of his daughter's heart, hand and fortune; and that exemplary personage had agreed to dine at Bullion House on the ensuing Sunday, for the purpose of being introduced to his future viscountess, whose noble fortune was to place his financial matters on an entirely new basis, at least for some time to come, and enable him to show his honest face once more in divers amiable coteries at C—'s and elsewhere. Old Hillary's dazzled eyes could see nothing but his lordship's coronet; and he had no more doubt about his right thus to dispose of his daughter's heart than he had about his right to draw upon Messrs. Cash, Credit & Co., his bankers, without first consulting them to ascertain whether they would honor his draughts.

Miss Hillary did not make her appearance the next morning at her father's breakfast table, her maid being sent to say that her young lady had a violent headache, and so forth; the consequence of which was, that the old gentleman departed for the city in a terrible temper, as every member of this establishment could have testified if they had been asked. Miss Hillary had spent an hour or two the preceding midnight in writing to Elliott a long and somewhat incoherent account of what had happened. She gave but a poor account of herself to her father at dinner that day. He was morosely silent. She pale, absent, disconcerted.

"What is the matter with you, Mary?" in-

quired Mr. Hillary, with stern abruptness, as soon as the servants had withdrawn; "what were all those tantrums of yours about last night, eh?"

"Indeed, papa," replied his trembling daughter, "I hardly know; but really, you must remember you said such *very* odd things, and so suddenly, and you looked so angry."

"Tut, girl, pho! Fiddle, fiddle!" exclaimed her father, gulping down a glass of wine with great energy. "I could almost—ahem!—really, it looked as if you had taken a little too much, eh? What harm was there in my telling you that you were going soon to be married? What's a girl born and bred up for but to be married? Eh, Mary?" continued her father, determined this time, to go to work with greater skill and tact than on the preceding evening. "I want an answer, Mary!"

"Why, papa, it *was* a very odd thing now, was it not?" said his daughter, with an affectionate smile, drawing nearer to her father, her knees trembling, however, the while: "and I know you did it only to try whether I was a silly, vain girl! Why should I want to be married, papa, when you and my poor mamma are so kind to me?"

"Humph!" grunted her father gulping down a great glass of claret. "And d'ye think we're to live for ever! I must see you established before long, for my health—hem! hem!—is none of the strongest" (he had scarcely ever known what an hour's illness was in his life, except his late accident, from which he had completely recovered); "and as for your poor mother, you know—" A long pause ensued here. "Now, suppose," continued the wily tactician, "suppose, Molly," looking at her very anxiously, "suppose I wasn't in a joke last night, after all?"

"Well, papa—"

"Well, *papa!*" echoed her father, sneeringly and snappishly, unable to conceal his ill humor; "but it isn't *well, papa;* I can't understand all this nonsense. Mary, you must not give yourself airs. Did you ever hear—ahem!"—he suddenly stopped short, sipped his wine, and paused, evidently intending to make some important communication, and striving, at the same time, to assume an unconcerned air—"did you ever hear of the Right Honorable the Lord Viscount Scamp, Molly?"

"Yes; I've seen things about him now and then in the newspapers. Isn't he a great gambler, papa?" inquired Miss Hillary, looking at her father calmly.

"No, it's a lie," replied her father, furiously, whirling about the ponderous seals of his watch. "Has any one been putting this into your head?"

"No one, indeed, papa, only the newspapers—"

"And you are such an idiot as to believe newspapers? Didn't they say, a year or two ago, that my house was in for £20,000 when Gumarabic & Co. broke? And wasn't that a great lie? I didn't lose a fiftieth of the sum! No," he added, after a long pause, "Lord Scamp is no such thing. He's a vastly agreeable young man, and takes an uncommon interest in city matters, and that's saying no small thing for a nobleman of his high rank. Why, it's said he may one day be a duke!"

"Indeed, papa? And do you know him?"

"Y—y—es? Know him! Of course! Do you

think I come and talk up at Highbury about everybody I know! Know Lord Scamp! He's an ornament to the peerage."

"How long have you known him, papa?"

"How long, puss? Why this—a good while! However, he dines here on Sunday."

"Dines here on Sunday! Lord Scamp dines here next Sunday? Oh, papa! this is another joke of yours!"

"Curse me, then, if I can see it! Why, what is there so odd in my asking a nobleman to dinner if I think proper? Why, if it comes to that, I can buy up a dozen of them any day, if I choose;" and he thrust his hands deeply into his breeches pockets.

"Yes, dear papa, I know you could, if they were worth buying," replied Miss Hillary, with a faint smile. "Give me a great merchant before a hundred good for nothing lords!" and she rose, put her hands about his neck, and kissed him fondly.

"Well—I—I don't think you're so vastly far off the mark *there*, at any rate, Polly," said her father, with a subdued air of exultation; "but, at the same time, you know, there *may* be lords as good as any merchant in the city of London—hem!—and, after all, a lord's a superior article too, in respect of birth and breeding."

"Yes, papa, they're all well enough, I dare say, in their own circles; but in their hearts, depend upon it, they only despise us poor citizens."

"*Us poor citizens!* I like that!" drawled her father, pouring out his wine slowly with a magnificent air, and drinking it off in silence. "You shall see, however, on Sunday, Poll! whether you're correct—"

"What! am I to dine with you?" inquired Miss Hillary, with irrepressible alarm.

"You to dine with us? Of course you will! Why should you not?"

"My poor mamma—"

"Oh—ahem!—I mean—nonsense—you can go to her after dinner. Certainly you must attend to her."

"Very well, papa, I will obey you, whatever you like," replied Miss Hillary, a sudden tremor running from head to foot.

"That's a dear good girl—that's my own Poll! And hearken," he added with a mixture of good humor and anxiety, "make yourself look handsome; never mind the cost; money's no object, you know! So tell that pert minx, your maid Joliffe, that I expect she'll turn you out first rate that day, if its only to save the credit of us—*poor—merchants!*"

"Gracious, papa, but why are you really so anxious about my dressing so well?"

Her father, who had sat swallowing glass after glass with unusual rapidity, at the same time unconsciously mixing his wines, put his finger to the side of his nose, and winked in a very knowing manner. His daughter saw her advantage in an instant; and with the ready tact of her sex resolved at once to find out all that was in her father's heart concerning her. She smiled as cheerfully as she could, and affected to enter readily into all his feelings. She poured him out one or two glasses more of his favorite wine, and chat-

tered as fast as himself, till at last she succeeded in extracting from him an acknowledgement that he had distinctly promised her to Lord Scamp, whose visit on the ensuing Sunday would be paid to her as his future wife. Soon after this she rang for candles; kissing her father, who had fairly fallen asleep, she withdrew to her own room, and there spent the next hour or two in confidential converse with her maid Joliffe.

Sunday came, and, true enough, with it Lord Scamp; a handsome, heartless coxcomb, whose cool, easy assurance and *businesslike* attentions to Miss Hillary excited in her a disgust she could scarcely conceal. In vain was her father's eager and anxious eye fixed upon her; she maintained an air of uniform indifference; listened almost in silence, the silence of contempt, to all the lisping twaddle uttered by her would-be lover, and so well acted, in short, the part she had determined upon, that his lordship, as he drove home, felt somewhat disconcerted at being thus foiled for, as he imagined, the first time in his life; and her father, after obsequiously attending his lordship to his cab, summoned his trembling daughter back from her mother's apartment into the drawing room, and assailed her with a fury she had never known him to exhibit, at least toward any member of his family.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

The Purpose of Life.

WHITTIER.

Hast thou, midst life's empty noises
Heard the solemn steps of Time,
And the low mysterious voices,
Of another clime?

Early hath life's mighty question
Thrilled within thy heart of youth,
With a deep and strong beseeching,—
What, and where is truth?

Not to ease and aimless quiet
Doth the inward answer tend;
But to works of love and duty,
As our being's end;—

Earnest toil, and strong endeavor
Of a spirit, which, within,
Wrestles with familiar evil
And besetting sin;

And without, with tireless vigor,
Steady heart, and purpose strong,
In the power of truth, assailed
Every form of wrong.

Vulgarity.

We would guard the young against the use of every word that is not perfectly proper. Use no profane expressions—allude to no sentence that will put to blush the most sensitive. You know not the tendency of habitually using indecent and profane language. It may never be obliterated from your hearts. When you grow up, you will find at your tongue's end, some expression which you would not use for any money. It was one you learned when you was quite young. By being careful you will save yourself a great deal of mortification and sorrow. Good men have been taken sick and become delirious. In these mo-

ments they have used the most vile and indecent language imaginable. When informed of it after a restoration to health, they had no idea of the pain they had given their friends, and stated that they had learned and repeated the expressions in childhood; and though years had passed since they had spoken a bad word, the early impressions had been indelibly stamped upon the heart. Think of this, ye who are tempted to use improper language, and never disgrace yourselves.

Winter Quarters in the Arctic Circle.

The approach of winter in the Arctic Circle is attended with many interesting changes. Snow begins to fall as early as August, and the whole ground is covered to the depth of two or three feet before the month of October. Along the shores and bays the fresh water, poured from the rivulets, or drained from the thawing of former collections of snow, becomes quickly converted into solid ice. As the cold augments, the air deposits its moisture in the form of a fog, which freezes into a fine gossamer netting, or spicular icicles, dispersed through the atmosphere, and extremely minute, that might seem to pierce and excoriate the skin. The hoar frost settles profusely, in fantastic clusters, on every prominence. The whole surface of the sea steams like a lime kiln, an appearance called *frost-smoke*—caused, in other instances as the production of vapor, by the waters being still relatively warmer than the incumbent air. At length, the dispersion of the mist, and consequent clearness of the atmosphere, announce that the upper stratum of the sea itself has cooled to the same standard; a sheet of ice spreads quickly over the smooth expanse and often gains the thickness of an inch in a single night. The darkness of a prolonged winter now broods impenetrably over the frozen continent, unless the moon chances at times to obtrude her faint rays, which only discover the horrors and wide desolation of the scene. The wretched settlers covered with a load of bear skins, remain crowded and immured in their huts, every chink of which they carefully stop against the piercing cold, and cowering about the stove or the lamp, they seek to doze away the tedious night. Their slender stock of provisions, though kept in the same apartment, is often frozen so hard as to require to be cut by a hatchet. The whole of the inside of their hut becomes lined with a thick crust of ice; and if they happen for an instant to open a window, the moisture of the confined air is immediately precipitated in the form of a shower of snow. As the frost continues to penetrate deeper, the rocks are heard to split with a loud explosion. The sleep of death seems to wrap the scene in utter oblivious ruin.

Sir Edward Parry has thus beautifully described this effect—

“The sound of voices, which, during the cold weather, could be heard at a much greater distance than usual, served now and then to break

the silence which reigned around us; a silence far different from that peaceable composure which characterizes the landscape of a cultivated country; it was the death-like stillness of the most dreary desolation, and the total absence of animated existence.”

During the winter at Melville Island, people were heard conversing at the distance of a mile. This was, no doubt, owing to the density of the frigid atmosphere, but chiefly to the absence of all obstruction in a scene of universal calm or darkness.

Melville Island was discovered on September 4, 1819. Here Parry and his companions pushed forward, but soon found their course arrested by an impenetrable barrier of ice. They waited a fortnight, in hopes of overcoming it; and about the 20th, their situation became truly alarming. The young ice began rapidly to form on the surface of the waters, retarded only by winds and swells; so that the commanding officer was convinced that, in the event of a single hour's calm, he would be frozen up in the midst of the sea. No option was, therefore, left but to return, and to choose between two apparently good harbors, which had been recently passed on Melville Island. Not without difficulty, he reached this place on the 24th, and decided in favor of the more western haven, as affording the fullest security; but it was necessary to cut his way two miles through a large floe (a small expanse of salt-water ice) with which it was encumbered. To effect this arduous operation, the seamen marked with boarding pikes two parallel lines, at the distance of somewhat more than the breadth of the larger ship.

They sawed, in the first place, along the path tracked out, and then by cross-sawing, detached large pieces, which were separated diagonally, in order to be floated out; and sometimes boat sails were fastened to them, to take advantage of a favorable breeze. On the 26th, the ships were established in five fathoms water, at about a cable's length from the beach. For some time the ice was daily cleared round them. But this was soon found to be an endless labor, and they were allowed to be regularly frozen in for the winter.

The usual winter protection for the vessels is covering in the deck.

Sometimes a house is erected on the shore, with blocks of ice, which soon become a concrete solid mass, which, being a slow conductor, checks the access of cold. It was necessary to be very economical of fuel, the small moss which could be collected being too wet to be of any use. By placing the apparatus for baking in a central position, and by some other arrangements, the cabin was maintained in a very comfortable temperature; but still, around its extremities and the bed places, steam, vapor, and even the breath, settled first as moisture and then as ice. To remove these annoyances became, accordingly, a part of their daily employment. To keep the men's

minds in a lively and cheerful state, plays were performed, Lieut. Breechy being nominated stage-manager, and the other gentlemen coming forward as amateur performers; the Arctic management and the North Georgian Theater were very popular. The officers had another source of amusement in the *North Georgian Gazette*, of which Capt. Sabine became editor, and all were invited to contribute to this chronicle of the frozen regions. Even those who hesitated to appear as writers, enlivened the circle by good humored criticisms:—

Thus passed the time
Till through the lucid chambers of the South
Look'd out the joyous sun.

It was on the 4th of November that this great orb ought to have taken his leave; but a deep haze prevented them from bidding a formal farewell, and from ascertaining the period to which refraction would have rendered him visible; yet he was reported to be seen from the masthead on the 11th. Amid various occupations and amusements, the shortest day came on almost unexpected, and the seamen then watched with pleasure the twilight gradually strengthening at noon. On Jan. 28, none of the fixed stars could be seen at that hour by the naked eye; and on Feb. 1 and 2, the sun was looked for, but the sky was wrapt in mist; however he was perceived from the main-top. Throughout the winter, the officers at the period of twilight, had taken a regular walk of two or three hours; not proceeding, however, further than a mile, lest they should be overtaken by a snow drift. There was a want of objects to diversify this promenade. A monotonous surface of dazzling white covered land and sea; the view of the ships, the sound of human voices which through the calm and cold air was carried to an extraordinary distance, alone gave any animation to this scene.

On March 16, the general attention was turned to the means of extrication from the ice.

By May 17, the seamen had so far cut it from around the ships as to allow them to float; but in the sea it was still immovable. By the middle of June there were channels in which boats could pass; yet throughout this month and the following, the great covering of ice in the surrounding sea remained entire, and kept the ships in harbor. On the 2d of August, however, the whole mass, by one of those sudden movements to which it is liable, broke up and floated out.

London Illustrated Times.

Somebody in an exchange print certifies that he wants to recover a “lost wallet, belonging to a gentleman made of calf skin.

Two ears and but a single tongue,
By nature's laws to man belong;
The lesson she would teach is clear,
Repeat but half of what you hear.

From the Cincinnati Times.

Far from Home.

BY W. L. GORDON.

The sunny morn comes o'er the earth
With beams of joy and light,
And from the wood and smiling stream
Dispels the somber night;
From cottages upon the hill
The happy voices come;
Yet I am sad—I miss the tones
Of loved ones far from home.

And when the quiet evening throws
Her veil upon the earth;
While bright-eyed stars come sweetly forth
As at the Saviour's birth,
And happiness and sweet content
Have checked each wish to roam,
Then to thy heart remembrance speaks
Of loved ones far from home.

I miss their faces from my side,
Their voices from my ear;
Their laughing tones no longer glide
From lips to me most dear.
Yet still within my heart enshrined
Their images will come;
They're ever present to my mind,
Those loved ones far from home.

The Volunteer Counsel.

[We copy the following from the New York Sunday Times. The subject of it, John Taylor, was licensed, when a youth of twenty-one, to practice at the bar of this city. He was poor but well educated, and possessed extraordinary genius. The graces of his person, combined with the superiority of his intellect, enabled him to win the hand of a fashionable beauty. Twelve months afterward the husband was employed by a wealthy firm of this city to go on a mission as land agent to the West. As a heavy salary was offered, Taylor bade farewell to his wife and infant son. He wrote back every week, but received not a line in answer. Six months elapsed, when the husband received a letter from his employers that explained all. Shortly after his departure for the West, the wife and her father removed to Mississippi. There she immediately obtained a divorce by an act of the Legislature, married again forthwith, and, to complete the climax of cruelty and wrong, had the name of Taylor's son changed to Marks—that of her second matrimonial partner! This perfidy nearly drove Taylor insane. His career, from that period, became eccentric in the last degree; sometimes he preached, sometimes he plead at the bar; until, at last, a fever carried him off at a comparatively early age.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*]

At an early hour the 9th of April, 1840, the court house in Clarksville, Texas, was crowded to overflowing. Save in the war times past, there had never been witnessed such a gathering in Red River county, while the strong feeling, apparent on every flushed face throughout the assembly, betokened some great occasion. A concise narrative of facts will sufficiently explain the matter.

About the close of 1839, George Hopkins, one of the wealthiest planters and most influential men of Northern Texas, offered a gross insult to Mary Elliston, the young and beautiful wife of his chief overseer. The husband threatened to chastise him for the outrage, whereupon Hopkins loaded his gun, went to Elliston's house, and shot him in his own door. The murderer was arrested, and bailed to answer the charge. This occur-

rence produced intense excitement; and Hopkins, in order to turn the tide of popular opinion, or at least to mitigate the general wrath, which at first was violent against him, circulated reports infamously prejudicial to the character of the woman who had already suffered cruel wrong at his hands. She brought her suit for slander. And thus two causes, one criminal and the other civil, and both out of the same tragedy, were pending in the April Circuit Court for 1840.

The interest naturally felt by the community as to the issue became far deeper when it was known that Ashley and Pike of Arkansas, and the celebrated S. S. Prentiss of New Orleans, each with enormous fees, had been retained by Hopkins for his defense.

The trial, on the indictment for murder, ended on the 8th of April, with the acquittal of Hopkins. Such a result might well have been foreseen, by comparing the talents of the counsel engaged on either side. The Texan lawyers were utterly overwhelmed by the argument and eloquence of their opponents. It was a fight of dwarfs against giants.

The slander suit was set for the 9th, and the throng of spectators grew in numbers as well as excitement; and what may seem strange, the current of public sentiment now ran decidedly for Hopkins. His money had procured pointed witnesses, who served most efficiently his powerful advocates. Indeed, so triumphant had been the success of the previous day, that when the slander case was called Mary Elliston was left without an attorney—they had all withdrawn. The pigmy pettifoggers dared not brave again the sharp wit of Pike and the scathing thunder of Prentiss.

"Have you no counsel?" inquired Judge Mills, looking kindly at the plaintiff.

"No, sir; they have all deserted me, and I am too poor to employ any more," replied the beautiful Mary, bursting into tears.

"In such a case, will not some chivalrous member of the profession volunteer?" asked the judge, glancing around the bar.

The thirty lawyers were silent as death.

Judge Mills repeated the question.

"I will, your honor," said a voice from the thickest part of the crowd situated behind the bar. At the tones of that voice many started half way from their seats and perhaps there was not a heart in the immense throng which did not beat some thing quicker—it was so unearthly sweet, clear, ringing and mournful.

The first sensation, however, was changed into general laughter, when a tall, gaunt, spectral figure, that nobody remembered to have seen before, elbowed his way through the crowd and placed himself within the bar. His appearance was a problem to puzzle the sphinx herself. His high, pale brow, and small, nervously-twitching face seemed alive with the concentrated essence and cream of genius; but then his infantine blue eyes, hardly visible beneath their massive arches, looked dim, dreamy, almost unconscious; and his clothing was so exceedingly shabby that the court hesitated to let the cause proceed under his management.

"Has your name been entered on the rolls of the State?" demanded the judge suspiciously.

"It is immaterial about my name's being on your rolls," answered the stranger, his thin, bloodless lips curling up in a fiendish sneer. "I may be allowed to appear *once*, by the courtesy of the court and bar. Here is my license from the highest tribunal in America!" and he handed

Judge Mills a broad parchment. The trial immediately went on.

In the examination of witnesses the stranger evinced but little ingenuity, as was commonly thought. He suffered each one to tell his own story without interruption, though he contrived to make each one tell it over two or three times. He put few cross-questions, which with keen witnesses, only serve to correct mistakes; and he made no notes, which in mighty memories, always tend to embarrass. The examination being ended, as counsel for the plaintiff he had a right to the opening speech, as well as the close; but to the astonishment of every one he declined the former, and allowed the defense to lead off. Then a shadow might have been seen to flit across the fine features of Pike, and to darken even the bright eyes of Prentiss. They saw that they had caught a Tartar; but who it was, or how it happened, was impossible to guess.

Col Ashley spoke first. He dealt the jury a dish of that close dry logic, which years afterward rendered him famous in the Senate of the Union.

The poet, Albert Pike, followed with a rich rain of wit, and a hail-torrent of caustic ridicule, in which you may be sure neither the plaintiff nor the plaintiff's ragged attorney was either forgotten or spared.

The great Prentiss concluded for the defendant, with a glow of gorgeous words brilliant as showers of falling stars, and with a final burst of oratory that brought the house down in cheers, in which the sworn jury themselves joined, notwithstanding the stern "order!" "order!" of the bench. Thus wonderfully susceptible are the Southwestern people to the charms of impassioned eloquence.

It was then the stranger's turn. He had remained apparently abstracted during all the previous speeches. Still and straight and motionless in his seat, his pale, smooth forehead shooting up high like a mountain cone of snow; but for that eternal twitch that came and went perpetually in his sallow cheeks, you would have taken him for a mere man of marble or a human form carved in ice. Even his dim, dreamy eyes were invisible beneath those grey, shaggy eyebrows.

But now at last he rises—before the bar railing, not behind it—and so near the wondering jury, that he might touch the foreman with his long bony finger. With eyes still half shut, and standing rigid as a pillar of iron, his thin lips curl as if in measureless scorn, slightly part, and the voice comes forth. At first it is low and sweet, insinuating itself through the brain as an artless tune, winding its way into the deepest heart like the melody of a magic incantation: while the speaker proceeds without a gesture or the least sign of excitement, to tear in pieces the argument of Ashley, which melts away at the touch as frost before the sunbeam. Every one looked surprised. His logic was at once so brief and so luminously clear, that the rudest peasant could comprehend it without effort.

Anon, he came to the dazzling wit of the poet lawyer, Pike. Then the curl of his lip grew sharper; his sallow face kindled up; and his eyes began to open, dim and dreamy no longer but vivid as lightning, red as fiery globes, and glaring like twin meteors. The whole soul was in the eye—the full heart streamed out on the face. In five minutes Pike's wit seemed the foam of folly, and his finest satire horrible profanity, when contrasted with the amiable sallies and exterminating sarcasms of the stranger, interspersed with jest and anecdote that filled the forum with roars of laughter.

Then, without so much as bestowing an allusion on Prentiss, he turned short on the perjured witnesses of Hopkins, tore their testimony into atoms, and hurled in their faces such terrible invectives, that all trembled as with an ague, and two of them actually fled dismayed from the court house.

The excitement of the crowd was becoming tremendous. Their united life and soul appeared to hang on the burning tongue of the stranger. He inspired them with the powers of his own passions. He saturated them with the poison of his own malicious feelings. He seemed to have stolen nature's long-hidden secret of attraction. He was the sun to the sea of all thought and emotion, which rose and fell and boiled in billows as he chose. But his greatest triumph was to come.

His eye began to glare furtively at the assassin, Hopkins, as his lean, taper finger slowly assumed the same direction. He hemmed the wretch around with a circumvallation of strong evidence and impregnable argument, cutting off all hope of escape. He piled up huge bastions of insurmountable facts. He dug beneath the murderer and slanderer's feet ditches of dilemmas, such as no sophistry could overleap and no stretch of ingenuity evade; and having thus, as one might say, impounded the victim, and girt him about like a scorpion in a circle of fire, he stripped himself to the work of massacre!

Oh! then, but it was a vision both glorious and dreadful to behold the orator. His action, before graceful as the wave of a golden willow in the breeze, grew impetuous as the motion of an oak in the hurricane. His voice became a trumpet filled with wild whirlwinds, deafening the ear with crashes of power, and yet intermingled all the while with a sweet undersong of the softest cadence. His face was red as a drunkard's—his forehead glowed like a heated furnace—his countenance looked haggard, like that of a maniac; and ever and anon he flung his long bony arms on high, as if grasping after thunderbolts! He drew a picture of murder in such appalling colors, that in comparison, hell itself might be considered beautiful. He painted the slanderer so black, that the sun seemed dark at noonday when shining on such an accursed monster; and then he fixed both portraits on the shrinking brow of Hopkins, and he nailed them there forever. The agitation of the audience nearly amounted to madness.

All at once the speaker descended from his perilous height. His voice wailed out for the murdered *dead*, and described the sorrows of the widowed *living*—the beautiful Mary, more beautiful every moment as the tears flowed faster—till men wept, and lovely women sobbed like children.

He closed by a strange exhortation to the jury, and through them to the by-standers. He entreated the panel, after they should bring in their verdict for the plaintiff, not to offer violence to the defendant, however richly he might deserve it; in other words, "not to lynch the villain, Hopkins, but leave his punishment to God." This was the most artful trick of all—the best calculated to ensure vengeance.

The jury returned a verdict for fifty thousand dollars; and the night afterward Hopkins was taken out of his bed by lynchers, and beaten almost to death!

As the court adjourned, the stranger made known his name, and called the attention of the people with the announcement—"John Taylor

will preach here this evening at early candle-light!"

The crowd, of course, all turned out, and Taylor's sermon equalled, if it did not surpass the splendor of his forensic effort. This is no exaggeration. I have listened to Clay, Webster and Calhoun—Dewey, Tyng, and Bascom, but have never heard anything in the form of sublime words even remotely approximating the eloquence of John Taylor—massive as a mountain, and wildly rushing as a cataract of fire. And this is the opinion of all who ever heard the marvellous man.

The Falls of St. Anthony, Minnesota,

Are on the Mississippi River, two thousand miles from its mouth, and some three hundred miles from its source. The river, before it leaps the barrier at St. Anthony, has an almost unruffled flow nearly the whole distance from its source, through a far extending realm of prairie. Here it hastens down an inclined plane, to a level forty-five feet below the upper stream. Midway the rapids, the entire volume of water is precipitated sixteen and a half feet over a shelving rock which extends nearly from shore to shore. Near the eastern shore, an island which divides the stream to the top of the rapids, occupies a similar position to Goat Island in Niagara. The fall has also a horse shoe shape, almost perfecting the similarity of St. Anthony to Niagara. But the similarity is rendered still more striking by a scene behind a section of the falls to which there is an entrance on the west side.

One finds himself suddenly in a chamber nearly a hundred feet in length, and in its width corresponding to the shape of an arc or circle; the central width of the arc being about fifteen or twenty feet, and the elevation about twenty; on the back side is a wall of shelving rock, leaning fearfully forward; overhead is a ledge over which the river is pouring; and in front is the grand curtain of water, falling in an unbroken sheet, with a roar that might well pass for nature's bass. Compared with the exhibition, the most superb melo-drama appears but insignificant.

The hydraulic power of the falls is easily available for mechanical purposes. Above the perpendicular descent a dam extends from the eastern shore to the island. In the pit immediately below the dam, a mill with several saws is in operation. The slack water above the dam is a deposit for logs—the island with the dam forming a perfect boom.

Nor is this immense power inappropriately located. From a point twenty miles above the falls a vast tract of country extends away upon the tributaries of the Mississippi, covered with pine. This region of pine is easily accessible, and for many years will be the principal source of the revenue of the territory.

Again, St. Anthony will soon become a place of manufactures. It will furnish with articles of husbandry, and many other articles that come in their train, an area of five hundred miles, nearly the same distance west, and may eventually supply the neighboring States south, with fabrics for clothing.

South, west, and for many many miles north and east of the falls, is one of the most inviting agricultural regions of the Mississippi valley. The soil is similar to that of Wisconsin. It produces the grains and roots in greater perfection than Illinois.

When we consider the immense hydraulic power of these falls, the almost inexhaustible resource

of excellent fine lumber on the tributaries of the river above the falls, the unsurpassed capabilities of the soil for agricultural purposes each way for hundreds of miles, the natural beauties of the country, the healthfulness of the climate, why may we not regard St. Anthony as one of the most important points on the American continent.

Life in Paris.

We have been permitted, says the New Haven Palladium, to make the following extract of a letter received in this city, from an American gentleman in Europe. The writer had no expectation of its publication; the reader will, however, we doubt not, be pleased with its perusal, more so perhaps than if it had been a studied production:

"I crowded so much into my brief stay in Paris as to jade both body and brain. Such a succession of wonders pealed clap after clap upon me, that I was fain to cry enough; such a continued strain of magnificences, that my sated curiosity asked something common by way of relief. I was in a painful state of tensiety; I began to fear that my eyes would not relax to their usual diameter; and that I should present myself in quiet Geneva with a couple of protruding eyeballs, as though I were fresh from some soul-harrowing fright. By night it was the same; gaudy equipages made a highway of my brain, miles of pictures on walking frames marched slowly, making me obeisance; whole palaces danced a polka without shaking down a brick, and, perhaps you will not believe it, but more than once I woke to find my palate suffused in floods of saliva which imaginary delicacies had evoked. Thus it was wearisome by day and fever by night, and I was as hot in the morning as if I had slept over landlord Will's bakery; and I grew fashionable, too, in Paris—kept the late hours, and tried to go the elegant, trifling, etc., etc. Why not? He who has five dollars to spend is as rich and important, as long as it lasts, (and his manner of spending it suggests more,) as he who has five thousand. It is not the reality of the thing you perceive, nor the self-satisfaction that you are what you claim to be, which measures a man's comfort, but public opinion—the estimation of others. Candor never requires a man to confess himself a dunce, or the world to confess him a Crichton. So I rung the hotel bell multitudinously, called garcon up something less than three hundred stairs to scold him about the boots, yawned into the breakfast room at 10 o'clock, sipped my coffee, and called for "Galignani," took my wine at dinner as though I had been used to it, and patrolled the streets till midnight.

The true Parisian never sees the sun rise; he takes the coffee and roll perhaps in bed, certainly in his room, breakfasts on a chop at 11 o'clock, generally at a cafe, where he collects the morning gossip, then goes and gets shaved and perfumed by the barber, takes a saunter on the Boulevards,

then a drive on the Champs Elysees, comes home to dinner, and here his morning commences; from this time to 3 o'clock past midnight he is in his element; gay, brisk, vivacious, gliding from opera to theater, and from that to ball, till his bed rests him for the same insane life another day. All Paris is alive in the evening; the gay, the simple, the vile, the mere gazer like myself, the sharper, the revolutionaire, stately dames and ambitious politicians are all abroad. Shops are brilliant, streets buzz with the many voices, the pavement patters to the many sounding feet, gas lights glitter, the false fair assail you at every step, the cafes resound with laughter, dice and domino. Every hell of amusement is crowded—the saloons sparkle with the bright array; fashionable folly rules triumphant in every corner. On Sunday is this particularly so; then the devil and all his imps have holiday, and they keep it in Paris. Every body seems frantically determined to do all he dares in the face of Heaven, and affronts the great King more than he would dare an earthly potentate. There was opposite to my hotel a very fashionable magazine, or dry goods store, as we call such. On Sunday it had what was called a "display," i. e. the ample halls were thrown open, decorated most tastefully with the richest goods the world affords, to the inspection of the public. I watched the scene from my window. The rain fell in torrents, yet the street, from one end to the other, was jammed in with fashionable carriages, disembodying their costly clothed inmates at or near the door of this temple of fashion. But this was a mere innocency to some other things I could mention. At the same time the churches are devotionally full. What a life! What a life! I do not see how the French, whose characteristic is insane love of pleasure, can be any thing but frivolous, hollow-hearted, unsubstantial, incapable of any thing that is great or immortal.

My letter was minute enough about the great sights of Paris. I may mention one or two little things which would seem trifling, but in a letter to a sister. The bread, for instance. I never saw any yeast compound that can compare with it; absolutely some of it would shame snow for purity, or might stand in the world's metaphor for a standard of whiteness; white as Paris bread! Upon my word, I thought I never could eat enough. It is a famous staple in Paris, forming, with sour wine, the sole (almost) subsistence of the entire population. It is one of the articles which Government insists on keeping cheap, for a hungry Parisian populace would be a dangerous thing to deal with. Therefore, you may see it festooning windows (eating houses,) in all manner of complex and inviting forms; it is trundled through the streets; you see ragged urchins munching it at street corners, loafers as you know immediately; emphatically the staff of life here, for I have seen a man lugging along a huge post of bread—the price of a few sous,

on which he could well lean as a crutch—or you will see it in a rim form, big as a cart wheel, or else in a loaf large enough for a cannon target.

At the hotels it is brought to you in rolls of about eight inches in length, with a brown crisp crust. This, with coffee, is fit for the lips of the Grand Turk, and I wish no other breakfast. But as I said before, there is with the Parisian a difference between coffee and breakfast. One is "coffee," *per se*, taken in delicious loneliness, and the other is technically "breakfast." But we Americans at the hotel combine the two, after calling for a steak. The Americans are, perhaps the only nation who breakfast heartily—You are aware, perhaps, that the Paris hotels have only one regular meal per day—the dinner or table d'hôtel, at 5 or 6 o'clock. The morning meal is taken either at the cafes, or if at the hotel, only as called for from 9 to 12 o'clock, no two persons ever being seen to breakfast together. The table d'hôtel is the meal which concentrates the Frenchman's utmost of ceremony, style and taste in cooking. It is the custom for many Parisians to dine daily at a particular table d'hôtel, paying every day for their meals as they go out. Here again are the comfort of a home! don't you say so? This table d'hôtel is managed with the most exquisite nicety, on the principle of making a little go a great ways. Course follows course in quick succession, each being prepared at a side-table, so that for each course you can take only so large a piece as is prepared for you; hardly two things are served together, bread being the great offset of everything. Even pommes de terre are served up alone; and, as for management, I can tell you, I have seen a couple of chickens, (one of the courses) serve fifteen people, so minutely calculated is every thing. One Astor dinner would keep a Parisian table d'hôtel a week; yes, what is wasted on it in unscientific carving. Yet every body feels after dinner that he has eaten enough, he hardly knows of what.

The price of a good table d'hôtel is five francs, one dollar nearly. I ate ignorantly in Paris, not knowing how one-half that nourished or vitiated as the case may be, my blood; I was a little squeamish at first, but soon found it was no use, and finally went into everything boldly. I do recollect one thing, though, I one day ate two cabbage heads; and you know I detest cabbage; yet I could have eaten twenty-four more; how, do you suppose? I was speaking of bread, but the butter is a curiosity. Not a particle of salt ever touches it? it is made every day, and is as white as the driven snow; it is brought into the breakfast (never dinner) table, in little thin pats of about a dollar's size, exquisite little nothings, of which an American stomach could store a dozen; but stop, each pat has its price affixed, and before one is long in Paris he learns to content himself with one or two. Do you think, by the way, that those non-essentials are put on to

your table in abundance, of which you can take or leave. No; so much, and if you call for more, pay for it. Mite by mite the coral insect builds its palace, and ounce by ounce the Paris cuisinier or maitre d'hôtel makes his money. Every mouthful has its carefully computed value, and be very careful how you eat, for behind the door of a little side room is remorselessly going on the omniscient pen, and the francs in your bill will afford you a very fair estimate of just how many bites you may have taken during your sojourn in the hotel. I paid for every ounce of blood I manufactured in Paris.

Frenchmen do not eat much butter, and especially they do not like salt in it. Ah, yes, another charge yet; no hotel furnishes soap—not knowing this on your arrival, you ring for a piece—you leave in three days—call for your bill, and there you find charged a cake of soap, one franc—no use disputing—you must pay. That same piece of soap is removed from the room, and serves to multiply francs, in the same way again and again. Why, it is the inexhaustible sixpence. Again, as you are going through the provinces, stop at a hotel; you take a light to bed with you of course; next morning you find one franc for *bougie*, (wax candle,) as they facetiously call them; pay you must, though you have burnt but one-half inch. If you stay long at a hotel, your bougie is numbered according to your room, and you use the same every night. Of course, in the former case, the bougie answers for half a dozen individuals, and a half franc's worth brings to the hotel keeper two hundred per cent; but travelers soon find out this, and do as I did, before I had been long in France—on leaving in the morning, pocket the candle! So the sugar at a cafe; a quantity is brought you—you take a piece or two, but are charged for the whole. But after being three or four days in Paris, you learn to empty the sugar you don't use into your pocket. Funny things you see in this world.

☞ The following is from Bryant's sublime melody of Death—the sublimest passage, perhaps, to be found in the English language:

"Thou shalt lie down

With patriarchs of the infant world—with kings,
The powerful of the earth—the wise, the good,
Fair forms and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulcher. The hills
Rock-ribbed and ancient as the sun—the vales
Stretching in pensive quietness between;
The venerable woods—rivers that move
In majesty, and the complaining brooks
That make the meadows green; and poured round all
Old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste—
Are but the solemn decorations all
Of the great tomb of man."

☞ The Boston Post mentions, in proof of the progress of Phonography, that a lazy boy out West spells Andrew Jackson, & ru Jaxn.

THE SCHOOL FRIEND, AND OHIO SCHOOL JOURNAL.

CINCINNATI, NOVEMBER 1, 1850.

Mingling of the Sexes in School.

It has been a question of great importance, especially in large towns, where a crowded population has engendered a lax morality, whether the great objects of education could be so effectually secured in what are called mixed schools, as in those where the young ladies and gentlemen are separated from each other. In small towns the question resolves itself into one of expense; but in large cities like Cincinnati, New Orleans, Philadelphia, St. Louis, etc., it assumes an importance almost commensurate with that of the existence of the school itself. In Boston, the sexes are not permitted to study in the same grammar school, and the high school is appropriated to boys alone. In the highest departments of the grammar schools in Providence, R. I., the pupils of both sexes study in the same room, but recite in different recitation rooms; in the high school, all the pupils study and recite in the same building, but the male and female departments are entirely separate, having no exercises in common, except, perhaps lectures, and those closing the session for the quarter. The Philadelphia High School receives only boys; there is, however, a female model school, which is an entirely independent affair. In the Cincinnati Grammar Schools, the sexes study in the same building, but are entirely separate in all their exercises, except singing; in the high school the rooms for study are separate, but both departments mingle in singing, and to a considerable extent in recitation, and in the exercise of composition.

The rapid advance into popular favor, which the Union School system has made in Ohio, within the last few years, is again giving this question a vital importance, and bringing it to our doors. The query seems to be, whether in the Union Schools of our large towns and villages the sexes, in the higher departments, should study and recite in the same building, but in separate rooms; or study in separate rooms and recite in the same room; or be entirely separated from each other, both in study and recitation. In large cities the question is only varied by the necessity of a more complete isolation, or a more active system of vigilance.

The interests depending upon this question are at once evident, when we think of the tremendous influence which modern civilization and modern morality has placed in the hands of woman. No department of human exertion can shake off the grasp of her power upon its springs of action. On the one hand, it is argued that the sexes should mingle in study and recitation as they do in the family circle, and as they will in after life; that the mutual desire to excel and win each other's approbation, is one of the strongest incentives which can be brought to bear upon the minds of young students; that the boyish rudeness and tendency to clownish manners of one sex can be most effectually counteracted by study and recitation in the presence of the other; that feminine delicacy and morbid sensibility need the influence of a masculine vigor and activity to induce a healthy tone and prepare their possessors for the rough conflicts of life; that each growing up in the daily presence of the other, insensibly acquires a keener discrimination and a truer appreciation of the mental and moral character of the other, than could be gained in any other way; in short, that as in the creation they were made male and female, and must together act the great drama of life, there is no reason strong enough for secluding them from each other during the very period in which, if it be necessary to acquire a knowledge of Algebra, Grammar, History, etc., it is much more necessary to form a just estimate of those dispositions and qualities on which will, in a great degree, depend their happiness in after life.

On the other hand, it is argued that during the process of education, it is highly important that the mind should be free from all disturbing influences, and that the experience of any person can not find a more powerful source of distraction than the working of the tender susceptibilities, which are especially alive at this period of life; that the school room and family circle are radically different in the circumstances under which the sexes mingle, and that, were the restraints of the family no stronger than those of the school room, it would become a pest house of moral corruption; that the experiment of mixed schools has resulted in the indulgence of thoughts and formation of connections which, escaping the watchfulness of the most accomplished teachers, have destroyed the whole object of education and blasted prospects of happiness for life.

We do not intend to discuss the question fully here, nor to defend our opinion, which by the way, is in favor of mixed schools with proper restrictions, but only to call attention to it and collect the opinions of those whose experience in the school room entitles them to be heard with attention. At the 21st Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction, held at Northampton, Mass., in August last, this question was introduced in the opening lecture by the Hon. Henry Barnard, and discussed with considerable spirit by the veteran teachers present. Mr. Greenleaf, of Bradford, said that "he believed that in our common schools, the boys and girls should be kept together; but he had some doubts in regard to other schools. If they were in the same building, they should be in the same room. He had succeeded in one school in which they did very well; but he had tried it in other schools and it had worked badly. He believed that the softening and refining influence of woman in girlhood was not to be lost in our schools. It was the principle of the family. He did not believe that his neighbor's boys and girls were to be forbidden to sit down with his own in his family; nor did he believe in shutting up our young people in monasteries." Mr. Northend, of Salem, said "his impression was, on the whole, that mixed schools were the best; and that the question, whether any injurious effects would result, would depend on the teachers. He thought that there were many advantages in having the sexes go together to the same school."

Dr. Graham, of Northampton, expressed his opinion very strongly against the mingling of the sexes in school. "In his town, they have given very great attention to this subject. They had their boys' high school and girls' high school, both of them of a high order; and an experiment had been made of selecting the best scholars from both schools, and placing them together under one teacher, to give them higher advantages. The experiment had been entirely unsuccessful, under one of the best teachers, who had to exert himself to the utmost, to save it from an infamous failure. There was no analogy between this and the family relation. If it were not, as it were, bred in the bone, that marriage was forbidden between brothers and sisters, our families would become hot beds of corruption. It would be better that they were separated in the district school. Our whole school system was an evil in itself. Such was the law of nature that we could not keep the sexes too separate, when they left the family circle. He would not have them see each other at all until they were properly betrothed by their parents."

Mr. Wells, of Newburyport, said "he must say he felt thankful that God made man at the beginning male and female; and that God had so constituted society that in the family relation and out of it the two sexes were commingled. Was he to be told in the 19th century, that he was to be shut out from all society of the other sex, except his only sister and the companion he now had? He had seen the experiment tried in a school, where the average age of the pupils was 17 years and 9 months,

and he believed the influence was salutary. Yet he would not be misunderstood. He believed the system was liable to perversion, and evils were likely to arise, especially when a large number were gathered together as at boarding schools."

Prof. McElligott, of New York, said "he had been somewhat opposed to the mingling of the sexes in schools; but he never once so much as thought of opposing it for the reasons that had been suggested. Was it possible that God had created man, male and female, under such circumstances of temptation, that they could not safely mingle in the common sympathies of the school room. The evil referred to should be guarded against, but not by separating the sexes. Under the direction of a competent and faithful teacher, they acted upon each other with a mutual benefit. He hoped that we should never reach such notions of physiology as would separate what God had joined together."

State Teachers' Association.

We hope that our friends will bear in mind the December meeting of this association, and be present in a strong body. At the Springfield meeting, last July, the teachers in the different parts of the State, members or not members of the society, were urged by the committee to prepare such resolutions pertaining to our profession, as they wished to discuss or hear discussed, and send them to the committee, the better to enable that committee to make out such a programme of exercises as will be inviting to all. If the teachers would turn a little attention to this matter, the committee would be freed from a sometimes very embarrassing situation, and be enabled to discharge their duty in a way to interest and benefit the profession generally. Our next number will contain a longer notice of this meeting.

The Black Book vs. Truancy.

A very excellent teacher not a hundred miles from this city had, consigned to his daily care, a young strippling, who was in the frequent habit of indulging in acts of truancy from the school room, and in long journeys from the paths of honesty in giving an account of them. In other words, he was a most incorrigible absentee, and played with false lips to conceal it. For a long time he sorely vexed his unsuspecting teacher with these secret pilgrimages to the shrines of mischief; but on his return never failed to be so oblivious of devastated melon patches and robbed peach orchards, etc., and so very mindful of innumerable domestic duties, as sawing wood, hoeing in the garden, running on errands, etc., etc., that the good man believed him to be one of the most obedient and faithful sons within the limits of his acquaintance. The father, in the meanwhile, listened nightly to his boy's imaginary accounts of fine progress in history, grammar, and all excellencies peculiar to the province of the school room, and really believed that this daring young profligate was in a fine way to grow up the hope of his parents and the joy of the neighborhood. But an evil day came at last. One single careless deed of the youthful apple stealer, betrayed his long concealed performances, and his whole career, past and present, became developed to the astonished understandings of the teacher and parent. A brief investigation, unknown to the delinquent, resulted in the conviction of the necessity for some means by which they might have a daily understanding of all the movements of the crafty pupil, and for concert of action to bring about his reformation. After a little consideration, the instructor's ingenuity suggested the following plan, which was speedily adopted and carried into execution:

The father provided a small blank book, on which, morning and afternoon, he made certain hieroglyphical marks before agreed upon, denoting the times of his son's leaving home for school, and directed his son to

take it to the teacher. At the close of the afternoon session, the teacher, in like manner, indicated the times of arrival, the merits of recitations and of deportment, during the day; and made such suggestions as the case seemed to require, and sent it back to the parent. The handwriting of each, of course, prevented all interpolation or forgery on the part of the boy or his accomplices, and the dates corresponding with the day of the week, would show presence or absence. A few days afterward, the unsuspecting contemner of the beauties of his Reading Book, Grammar, and Arithmetic, lured by visions of a well filled bird's nest in a neighboring wood, started for the school room at the proper hour, but passing along by his father's wood pile, thrust the fatal black book into a dark corner, and changing his line of march, was soon found straddling the limb of a lofty beech and luxuriating in the feeble pipings of a half-dozen unfledged birdlings.

Night came on apace, and at the usual hour for returning from school, the ingrate skulked homeward, and picking up his neglected satchel, and drawing from its hiding place the unsuspected volume, moved along at a brisk pace, and putting on a well satisfied air, marched boldly into his father's door. With the evening came his father's inquiry for the little book. With a ready hand and careless look it was presented, and the question as to what he had been doing all that day, was answered by the old story of studying as hard as he could. It will be unnecessary to detail all the searching interrogatories of the now aroused parent, or the wily evasions, and crossings, and confessions, and entreaties, and punishment of the hapless transgressor; a due account of which, in the little book the next day, made every thing known to the teacher. Two or three more wanderings down to the river, at last made the young adventurer acquainted with the reason of his always being detected of late, whenever he strayed away, and, finding himself completely cornered, he concluded to believe that the way of the transgressor is overgrown with rods, and hard to be trodden. By the latest accounts from him, we learn that his reformation is so complete, that no lad of the school walks more nearly parallel with the principles of honesty and proper dealing than he.

School Examiners.

A correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, over the signature "Isak," has, in a late communication for that paper, bestowed great credit upon the Teachers of Ohio for the noble stand they have taken and the amount of good they have done by their praiseworthy efforts for the promotion of popular education in the State. We would here call attention to the services which have been rendered to this cause by a class of officers employed in the administration of the School System of the State. We refer to County School Examiners, to whose duties and the importance of a proper discharge of them, allusion has been frequently made in the columns of our educational papers. For some years past it has been customary, in many counties, to appoint to this office experienced and successful practical teachers, or those of other employments known to be deeply interested in the cause of education—where this has been done, the effect has been most gratifying. By insisting upon a higher standard of qualifications; by conducting examinations in public, thus bringing together a large number of Teachers and giving them an opportunity to compare themselves one with another; by using written or printed as well as oral questions, and requiring written answers; by absolutely refusing certificates to those found incompetent; by declining for a time to grant them to those but poorly qualified, and requiring them to study the branches in which they were deficient, and to return for a special examination in those branches within three or four weeks; by granting certificates for the shortest period of time to those somewhat better

qualified, with the assurance that they would not be licensed a second time without a decided improvement was found to have been made; and by evincing to those found fully competent to teach, their high appreciation of such attainments;—by these and similar measures, such Examiners have succeeded in driving from the employment those utterly unworthy to remain in it, and in retaining those who were worthy and those who were capable of becoming so; and have thus given character and dignity to the profession, and have accomplished nearly all that could be expected from this class of officers. It may be true, that in many countries persons knowing little and caring less about the interests of schools have been appointed to this office, and that, as might be expected under such circumstances, no good has been accomplished, and the office has fallen into disrepute.

The Office of the State Superintendent of Schools.

Without attempting now to discuss the necessity and importance of having a Superintendent of Public Schools, let us call attention to some of the many things which should be deposited and preserved in the rooms belonging to his office.

1. The published descriptions of the School Systems, and the laws pertaining to Schools and Education, in all the States; Files of the annual reports of State Superintendents of Instruction, carefully kept from year to year and bound at proper intervals; Reports of the Public Schools in all the cities and towns in our own and other States; Catalogues of Colleges, Seminaries and Academies; all the valuable Educational Periodicals of our own and other countries; Statistics of Education and Crime, Poverty and Pauperism resulting from Ignorance, as published from time to time; and, in short, every thing having any direct connection with Education or showing its relations to the perpetuity, prosperity, health, wealth and happiness of a nation.

2. School Libraries and School Books of every kind; School Apparatus, as Globes, Maps, Charts, Diagrams, Cabinets, Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Instruments; Models of School Furniture, as seats, chairs, desks, tables and book-cases; Plans and Engravings of School-houses, yards, grounds and their appurtenances; Portfolios containing specimens of Penmanship, Drawing and Painting executed by scholars; and to the decorations of its walls should be added the portraits of Galileo and Newton, Ascham and Locke, Pestalozzi and Oberlin, Lancaster and Arnold, Cousin and Dick, Mann and Barnard, Colburn and Lowell, Mason, and numerous other distinguished laborers in the cause of Education.

3. Here might be deposited specimens of the school books used by the signers of the declaration, and models of the seats occupied by them in the school room, and plans and descriptions of the school houses in which the first generation of children born in Ohio attended school.

Shall we not, in the new State House, have a fitting suit of rooms set apart for this purpose? And may we not hope to see them so furnished as to be a source of profit and instruction to every visitor, and of untold benefit to the cause of Education in the State?

Jamestown, Greene county, O.,
October 5th, 1850.

MR. EDITOR,—I have often been made to feel the necessity of a thorough organization of the teachers and others friendly to educational reform. Teaching is probably the only learned profession in which this matter is wholly neglected, yet it is more important in this than in others, because greater interests are at stake. Concert of action on the part of every person interested—of teachers particularly—is absolutely necessary to the complete success of the great cause of Education. This kind of action is impossible in existing circumstances. The combined influence of all the teachers in this State

would give life, energy and efficiency to the many manly efforts now being put forth by some warm hearts and strong minds in its various sections. No such combination or general system of organization has been attempted in Ohio or elsewhere, so far as I have knowledge of the matter; but in this fact I see no good reason why teachers should remain longer inactive, or refuse to assert their rights.

As none of my teaching brethren have offered any thing upon this point, I hope they will indulge me in a few practical suggestions.

1. I suggest, first, that the teachers of each township unite with all who will join them in the enterprise, and hold regular monthly or bi-monthly meetings at the most convenient central point in the township. In these meetings every school duty and interest possessed by any individual, should be fully and freely discussed, and every possible step taken to diffuse light among the people. The most obvious name of this child is, *Teachers' Township Association*.

2. That these Associations may not feel that they are isolated, and laboring alone in the great cause, each should choose two or more delegates to meet quarterly or semi-annually, at their shire town, or elsewhere if more convenient. This body may be termed the *Teachers' County Association*, and should be clothed with ample powers for the transaction of any business involving the mutual interests of the Township Associations.

3. The plan of organization here developed leads to the organization of a *Teachers' State Association*. For this purpose, the Township Associations should choose a delegate or two in each county to meet annually or biennially at Columbus or elsewhere, if more convenient or profitable. This Association should be clothed with ample powers to transact all the business which would properly fall within its sphere of action.

4. This plan implies the adoption of a constitution properly defining the action and limiting the powers of each body. But one cannot be adopted until it is framed. For this purpose, let the teachers of each county choose a delegate or two, to meet in convention as soon as possible wherever the parties concerned think best. The wisest and best teachers should be chosen for this purpose.

The utility of such an organization, I think, can not be questioned. It will be the means of diffusing light upon the subject of teaching among the masses; it will instruct teachers in many important duties, by making the experience of every teacher the common property of all; it will establish TEACHERS' Libraries in every township; it will establish a Normal School wherever one is demanded by the necessities of the teachers; and it will enable the teachers of each county to enjoy the benefit of at least one session of the Teachers' Institute per annum, which is impossible in existing circumstances. Teachers' Institutes, to be made available to every teacher, should circulate, that is, they should be held quarterly in each county, but not twice in the same place during the year.

The practicability of this plan is the only question about which there can be much discussion. The only difficulty which I see in the way of complete success, is the general apathy and too often culpable indifference of teachers.

Imperfect as is this sketch, I believe it is sufficiently comprehensive as a suggestion, and I therefore respectfully submit it to the teachers of this State for their careful consideration. If this proves too defective for adoption, I entreat them to propose something in its stead which will answer the purpose aimed at in this. I prize the teacher's profession highly. I sincerely desire and earnestly pray for its success. Brethren, "Come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty," and the advantages enjoyed by a few of you who are favored by circumstances will be made equally available to all.

JOHN BENNINGTON.

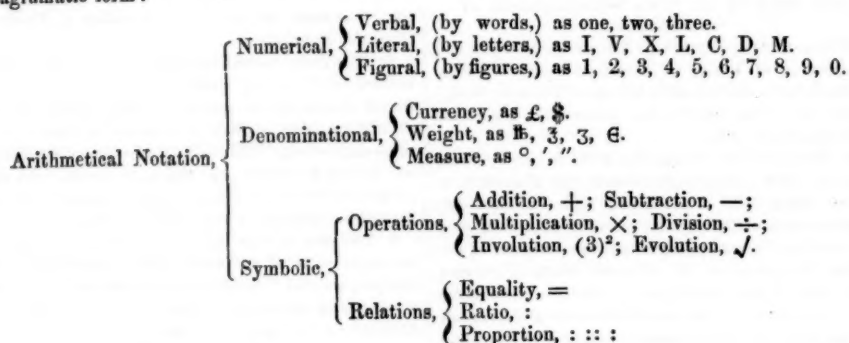
Diagrammatic Synopsis.

The method of presenting upon the blackboard a synoptical view of the several departments and subdivisions of all the sciences, will be found a great convenience by all teachers who wish to secure thorough scholarship, and prompt and accurate recitations.

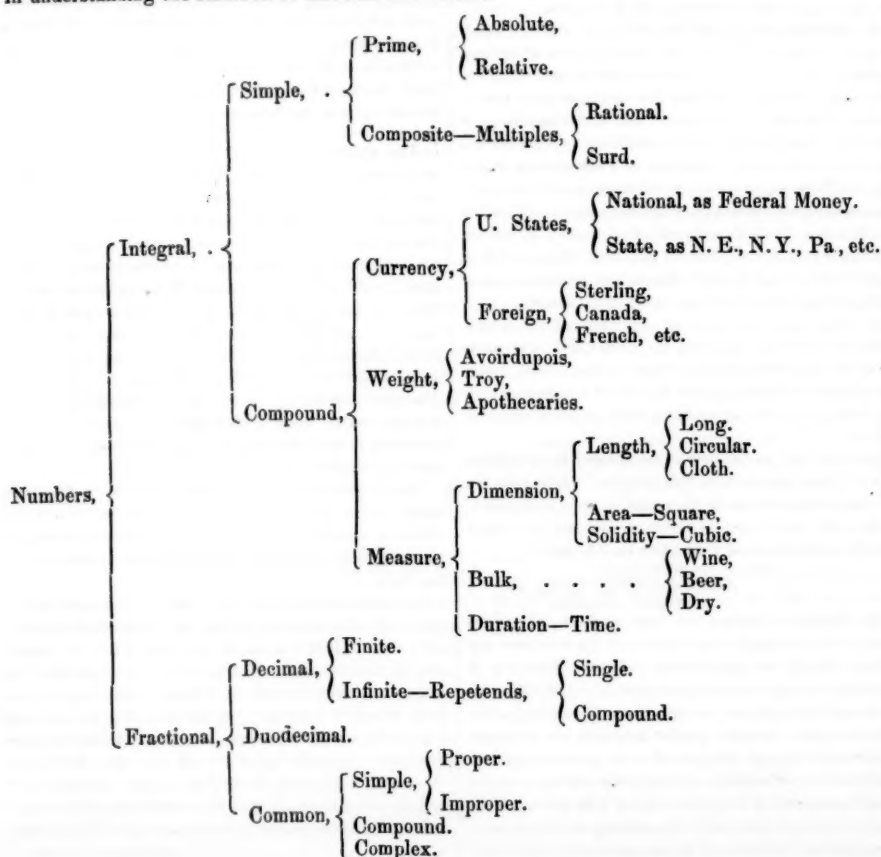
The departments of arithmetic may be classified as follow:

1. Preliminary definitions, including Notation and Numeration.
2. The fundamental operations: Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division, and the Involution and Evolution of small numbers.
3. Denominate Numbers and Reduction.
4. Fractions, common, decimal, and duodecimal.
5. Ratio, Proportion and its applications, including Progression.
6. The Involution and Evolution of large numbers.
7. Mensuration of superflies and solids.

The three different systems of notation employed in arithmetic may be thus presented in a diagrammatic form:



Numbers are classified as abstract, or concrete; simple, or compound; prime, or composite; integral, or fractional; rational, or surd. The following arrangement may aid teachers and pupils in understanding the relations of these several classes:



Teachers' Institute at Perrysburg.

We are permitted to make an extract from a private letter written by a clergyman at Maumee City, to a friend of his residing temporarily at Dayton. In speaking of the Teachers' Institute, recently held at Maumee City and Perrysburg, he says:

"After having thus expressed my surprise, wonder, astonishment and everything else in the vocabulary of wonders, at your non-attendance, allow me to say we had a *rich time* of it. We had Professor Andrews from Massillon; Prof. Britton from Mich.; Prof. Cowdery from Sandusky City; Dewolf from Norwalk; Rolf from Mass.; West from Sylvania and others, beside 136 teachers.

"We had lectures on orthography, reading, elocution, grammar, arithmetic, geography, algebra, geology, etc., etc., and also upon the best methods of communicating instruction—conducting schools—the evils connected with our common schools and their remedies—in a word we had up the *whole subject*, and it was generally well handled. Professors Anderson and Britton did us *great service*. Prof. Cowdery was with us but a short time. They are sterling men in the cause of education. Every thing went off pleasantly—without a jarring note.

"The teachers were attentive, and anxious to improve the opportunity—became acquainted with each other, felt more deeply the dignity and importance of their calling, and have returned to their labors with more courage and far more enlarged conceptions of their vocation than they ever entertained before.

"It has done more to elevate the teachers, and consequently the schools in north western Ohio, than any thing that has been done before, or could be done in any other way.

"The teachers were mostly from Wood and Lucas counties, but there were some from six or seven other counties. On Sabbath evening I addressed the institute in the Baptist church at Perrysburg, and had a *full house*. Mr. Jewett addressed them on Tuesday evening in the Universalist church. Meetings were held every evening, profitably filled up with lectures, discussions, etc. It was a glorious time for the cause of education in our part of the State."

OBITUARY.

Died, at Wheeling, Va., on the 20th of September, of the typhoid fever, Mr. JAMES McKELLY, principal of the Fourth Ward Public School.

Mr. McKelly was long and favorably known in western Pennsylvania, and north western Virginia, as a highly accomplished teacher in the various departments of an English education, and his loss will be sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintances, and particularly by the teachers with whom he associated.

ITEMS.

In accordance with the invitation given by the State Teachers' Association to the clergymen of Ohio, to deliver a sermon during the month of October, on the subject of common schools, the Rev. D. Shephardson, pastor of the first Baptist church in this city, has given notice to his congregation that he will present to them a discourse on this important theme, as soon as his present pressing engagements will permit him to bring to a close his investigation of this whole matter, on which he has been long engaged. We have been informed that it is the intention of Rev. Mr. Shephardson to discuss the higher features of this subject, and to present its vitally important bearings upon our nationality and our relations to God; indeed, all portions of it falling within the legitimate province of a pastor's calling, even though a series of discourses should be required. We can not but regard this step as ominous of great good to the cause with which the interests of all are so completely identified. We do not remember to have ever heard this specific theme made the burthen of a regular Sabbath day sermon. Its intimate connection with the growth of mind and its influence upon the formation of the moral character, seem to render it a fit subject to engage some of the holiest thoughts and highest enthusiasm of one whose life is to point mortals to God. Our readers shall hear from this discourse as soon as possible after it is delivered.

It is well understood that the committee on education, appointed by our Constitutional Convention, will report some provision for creating a State Superintendency for Common Schools. It is expected, however, that the majority of that committee will content themselves with a State Superintendent, and leave the matter of Assistant Superintendent and Normal Schools entirely out. Mr. Otway Curry, from the minority of this committee, on the subject of Superintendency and Normal Schools, has submitted a report. The 3d and 5th sections are as follows:—

Sec. 3. The General Assembly shall provide for the election of a superintendent of schools and seminaries of learning, under the care and patronage of the State. They may also provide for the election or appointment of such assistant superintendents or other officers, as may be necessary to carry into effect a thorough and uniform system of common school education; and they shall prescribe by law the terms of office, compensation, powers and duties, of all officers elected or appointed under this section.

Sec. 5. Provision shall be made by law for the establishment and support of as many Normal Institutes as the General Assembly may find to be necessary for the thorough instruction of professional teachers of the common schools of the State; and all persons applying to any of said institutes for admission, to give such assurance as may be specified by law, of their intention to devote themselves to teaching as a profession.

Twenty-one members of the present senior class in Dartmouth College, N. H., were dismissed a short time since. The occasion of the dismissal was their having been refused leave of absence on some festive occasion and going away on their own responsibility. When they returned, they were informed that they could no longer be considered members of the college.

One year has been added to the course of instruction of West Point. Four years has been found too short to permit students to make themselves masters of the elements of a liberal education, and at the same time make that advance in the practical application of the principles they acquire as the nature of the service to which they are destined requires.

The August number of the Ohio Teacher, gives notice of fifteen Teachers' Institutes, already held, or to be held about this time. From the unusually large number now being held in different parts of the country, we infer that the utility of this mode of reaching the great body of teachers and preparing them, by contact with minds long versed in the trials of the school room, to discharge their duties, has fully met the expectations of its advocates and friends. We hope to see them multiplied until no one shall dare to undertake the responsibilities of the teacher, until the institutes or some similar instrumentality has impressed upon his mind a proper sense of the dignity and importance of the profession of teaching.

What has become of our young friend, the Sandusky Gleaner? Only one number, the first, has reached us as yet. We have been waiting to hear from this "Lady of the Lake" for some time. We trust not to be disappointed.

A Friend of ours from Republic, informed us the other day, that the citizens of that place were soon to vote on the subject of establishing a Union School there. It is proposed to purchase the building now used for an academy, and change its inner arrangements so as to accommodate four departments of instruction. We suppose that Mr. Harvey, the able principal of the academy, will be invited to take charge of the school.

The purpose of our city to erect a suitable building for the pupils of the Central High School, seems in a fair way to be soon put into execution. Such an edifice is much needed. It should be built in

such a style as to be an ornament to the city and a pride to the friends of education. This design should not be accomplished with a view limited to the state of education as it now is. The building will be for the use of many generations to come, when improvement in the systems of education will be as rapid as during the few generations past. It will be for the city when its population has increased fourfold, and its wealth and influence proportionally. It will be for an example to the whole State and to surrounding States.

The city does not propose to move independently in this matter, although her present system of education and her promises of future prosperity seem to require her to do so. Many years ago, when education was under very different auspices from its present ones, two funds (the Woodward Fund, now forming the basis of Woodward College, and the Hughes Fund now accumulating) were originated to give to the indigent of this city a good education. The Woodward Fund has about \$200,000 in possession, and the Hughes Fund, about \$60,000. It is proposed to unite their interests with the means of the city, and establish two high schools, one for males and one for females. It is proposed to have the buildings in readiness to commence operations after the summer vacation of 1851. The obligations between the different parties have not yet been reduced to a legal form, although the substance and general form of the contract has been discussed by all the parties and been met with very general favor. There are many objections to this scheme, but we cannot present them here.

The Hon. Henry Barnard, one of the ablest and most enthusiastic advocates of common school education in the United States, has made a proposition to the Standing Committee of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, to travel over the different states, delivering lectures and addresses and using his influence in all judicious ways to promote the great objects of this association. One important result he wishes to secure, is the formation of a library and the collection of statistics to give a nucleus to this society and impart to it a greater efficiency. This movement is fast consolidating the forces of our most able educators, and, we are confident, will give a stronger and healthier impulse to the cause of education than anything else that could be devised. We think this step only initiatory to the establishment of a Bureau of Education by Congress, which must be brought about in a few years. Mr. Barnard only requires that his traveling expenses be paid by the society. These will not probably exceed \$1000. We hope this proposition will be accepted. Mr. Barnard is one of a very few men, whose experience and success in stirring up the masses on the subject of education, render his services in the field of the utmost value.

Several Teachers' Institutes have been attended this season, and quite a number more are to be held during this month. One was held in Greene Co., commencing on the 19th of August; one in Miami Co., and another for Lucas and Wood counties, commencing on the 12th of August; and others have been, or are to be attended during the present month, in Ashtabula, Trumbull, Stark, Licking, Morrow, and perhaps other counties of which we have not heard.

Mr. D. F. Dewolf has been appointed Principal of the Union School in Norwalk, at a salary of fifty dollars per month; the school is to commence in October.

The Union School in Ashland, is in want of a competent Principal.

A commodious school house containing four rooms, has just been built in Milan, at an expense of \$1,500 or \$1,800. We are not informed whether a principal teacher has been secured or not.

A fine Union School house has recently been erected in Wellsville, at an expense of some \$5000. A competent Principal is wanted there.

Thoroughly qualified teachers were never in greater demand than at the present time. No man, thus qualified, who has the soul of a teacher, need remain long without employment, and that at a respectable salary.

Mr. C. S. Royce, late Principal of the Union School in Milan, has been appointed principal of the new Union School in Plymouth, Richland Co.; his salary is four hundred and fifty dollars per year.

Mr. T. N. Haskel, late Principal of the Academy in Wayne, Trumbull Co., has recently been employed as a teacher in the Public High School in Sandusky City, of which Mr. M. F. Cowdery is superintendent.

Public Education.

That the people must be educated in order to the permanence of the free institutions, is at this hour so evident a truism, that it were ridiculous to insist upon it with any degree of persistency. The participation and supervision with which each citizen is indirectly invested, with regard to those institutions, will naturally impress upon them the character of the people, whatever that character may prove. Now, to participate in the government, and to supervise its action, they must understand mechanism, and to understand that mechanism, they must be furnished with a certain amount of necessary knowledge, which can not consist out of the conditions of primary education. By the right of sovereignty they hold the political power in their hands; if it be suffered, in violation of the duty, to become an ignorant and increasing power, we shall be preparing days of difficulty, if not disasters for the Republic. The best enactments of your constitution shall prove but frail monuments against the dissolving influence of general ignorance and of the moral debasements which it fatally involves, they will sink and crumble away from the moment that they will cease to rest upon public and private virtue, developed by universal intelligence. If knowledge, as maintained by one of the master intellects of modern times, be power, most essentially does it behoove republics to turn it into a power fruitful of every good.

These truths obviously appeal with a peculiar solemnity to those upon whom is devolved the responsibility of framing the laws of society. Their duty, when they have enacted laws to govern the people, is but half discharged. There is yet a higher and more difficult duty to perform, in devising such a system of legislation as shall have the effect of converting the people into a law—a good, safe and living law—to themselves. The most efficient laws, after all, are those which control, not by the power of the sword, but by the influence of enlightened principle. Without this principle, vivified by the touch of education, there can be no peace in the community, no morals in society, no wisdom in the legislature. By

the probation which it imposes upon every one, to become a useful citizen, it contributes to the abatement of the vices which deform the body social—dignifies plainness of republican morality—exalts the character of private worth—fosters the development of public virtue—checks the inroads of grasping cupidity, and in the opening which it affords for every social merit, opens a source of general prosperity. Such a principle can grow out of no elements but those of a vigorous system of free public education, which is the common share of the patrimony that the State is bound to dispense to its younger members. As their necessary introduction, therefore, to the membership of society, that form of education is absolutely necessary to all of them. The State, therefore, owes that form of training to all; and not only does it owe the means of training, but it also owes the application of those means.—*Prof. Dimitry of La.*

Love in Death.

A mother sits by a lonely grave,
A hillock small and green,
With two gray stones at the head and feet,
And the daisied turf between.

Silent she sits in the place of graves,
As if tranced in a dream of prayer,
And her hand oft plays with the rustling grass,
As with curls of an infant's hair.

Does she think of the time when she hushed it soft
With cradle lullabies?
Or when it hung on her teeming breast,
With a smile in its lifted eyes?

Or when she touched with a reverend hand
(When its sunny years were three)
The lamb-like fleece of its flaxen locks,
As it prayed beside her knee?

Or the hour when a sad and simple pall
Was borne from the cottage door,
And its dancing step was never heard
Again on the household floor.

Does she fondly imagine a cherub shape
'Mid a shining angel band,
With her star-crown'd locks and garments white,
With a lily in its hand?

Silent her thought; but at twilight hour
Ever she sitteth there,
And her hand oft plays with the rustling grass,
As with the curls of an infant's hair.

Literary Curiosity.

A Hungarian exile, Dr. Gabor Naphegyi, residing at Washington, has just executed a very curious and beautiful piece of chirography, intended as a letter of condolence to Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late President. The whole work was done with pen and ink, on a sheet of paper five feet long by seven broad. It contains eighteen poetical inscriptions, in as many different languages, and a likeness of General Taylor, in which the outlines of the face and whole person are formed of written portions of the biography and sentiments of the deceased.

His hair is composed of the following words, so disposed, as at a little distance to appear quite natural: "In the battle-field, amidst the sound

of cannon, the drums and trumpets, the hurrahs of the siege and the sighs of the wounded, my locks became whitened."

The eyes, viz: "My glance was ever forward—to the Father in Heaven, and for the Republic."

The nose is composed of the following words:

"I breathed always the air of liberty—in any other air I could not exist."

The mouth is composed from his last words: "I have always done my duty. I am not afraid to die."

The neck: "Not proud, save only in being a son of the Republic, and in its service."

The shoulders: "With pleasure I have borne the greatest duties with which the nation has honored me."

The rest of the portraits is filled up in a similar manner, and surrounded by likenesses of Washington, Tell, Fredrick, Barbarossa, Alexander the Great, and Draco.

The whole is signed by the President and members of both Houses of Congress, and is to be presented in the form of a memento from them to Mrs. Taylor.

MATHEMATICAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLUTIONS.

QUEST. 1.—From the August Number.

The sum of four numbers in geometrical progression is equal to the common ratio plus one; and the first term is $\frac{1}{17}$. Required the numbers.

SOLUTION.—Let x = common ratio.

Then $\frac{1}{17} + \frac{x}{17} + \frac{x^2}{17} + \frac{x^3}{17} = x + 1$; by clearing $1 + x + x^2 + x^3 = 17x + 17$; omit $1 + x$ on each side, and divide by $x + 1$ and we have $x^2 = 16$, or $x = 4$; hence the numbers are $\frac{1}{17}, \frac{4}{17}, \frac{16}{17}, \frac{64}{17}$.

QUESTION 2d.—By A. McLEAN. Any two fractions whose sum is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$, have the following properties, to-wit: Their sum is a square, and if each be added to the square of the other, the sums will be squares. Are there other two fractions, whose sum is not equal to $\frac{1}{2}$, having the same properties?

SOLUTION.—By the Proposer.

Let x and y represent the two fractions; and we have to fulfill the conditions $x + y = \square$, $x^2 + y = \square$, and $x + y^2 = \square$.

Put $x + y = m^2$, then $x = m^2 - y$, and this value of x substituted in the second, we have to find $(m^2 - y)^2 + y = \square$, say $= (m^2 + y)^2 = m^4 + 2m^2y + y^2$, from which $m^2 = x + y = \frac{1}{2}$; hence $x = \frac{1}{2} - y$; which substituted for x in the third expression, we have $y^2 - y + \frac{1}{4} = \square = (\frac{1}{2} - y)^2$, or $(y - \frac{1}{4})^2$. Hence, it is obvious that any two fractions whose sum is $\frac{1}{2}$, will fulfill the conditions of the question as there stated. Now, in the following solution, I will show that there are other fractions having the same properties.

Retaining the same notation, put $x^2 + y = (p - x)^2 = p^2 - 2px + x^2$, and $x + y^2 = (q - y)^2 = q^2 - 2qy + y^2$; from which we immediately derive the two equations:

$y + 2px = p^2$, and $x + 2qy = q^2$; or finding the value of y in each equation, and equating the

results, we have $p^2 - 2px = \frac{q^2 - x}{2q}$, from which we immediately have

$$x = \frac{2p^2q - q^2}{4pq - 1}$$

And thence $y = \frac{2pq^2 - p^2}{4pq - 1}$. Now substituting

these values in the equation $x + y = \square$, we shall have to make $\frac{2p^2q - q^2}{4pq - 1} + \frac{2pq^2 - p^2}{4pq - 1} = \square$, or

$\frac{2pq(p + q) - (p^2 + q^2)}{4pq - 1} = \square$; or, multiplying the numerator by $4pq - 1$, and rejecting the (then square) denominator, we have to make

$(2q^2 - q)4p^2 + (8q^3 - 2q + 1)p^2 - (4q^3 + 2q^2)p + q^2 = \square$, say

$= \{q - (2q^2 + q)p\}^2 = (4q^4 + 4q^3 + q^2)p^2 - (4q^3 + 2q^2)p + q^2$, and by rejecting equals, $(2q^2 - q)4p^2 + (8q^3 - 2q + 1)p^2 = (4q^4 + 4q^3 + q^2)p^2$; whence, by reduction,

$$p = \frac{2q^3 - q^2 + 1}{4q}, \text{ where } q \text{ may be taken at}$$

pleasure.

If q be taken 2, then will $p = \frac{1}{8}$, and then $x = \frac{105}{192} = \frac{140}{256}$, and $y = \frac{221}{256}$, two other fractions

having the same properties.

The general values of x and y are

$$x = \frac{4q^6 - 4q^5 + q^4 - 4q^3 - 2q^2 + 1}{8q^2(2q - 1)}$$

$$y = \frac{12q^6 - 4q^5 - q^4 + 4q^3 + 2q^2 - 1}{16q^4(2q - 1)}$$

Where q may be any number whatever.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—Question 1st was solved by A. Beall, J. Brinkinhuff, Albert Fitch, C. Ihmson, and D. Jamieson.

Question 2nd was solved by the Proposer, Dr. Joel E. Hendricks, and P. Cardan.

QUESTIONS.

1st. *Arithmetical Question*—By D. JAMIESON. Three agents, A B C, are at work together, and B undoes $\frac{2}{3}$ of what A and C do in a given time: find in what time a work which A and C can do by themselves in 1 and 2 hours respectively, will be completed when the three are employed together.

2nd. *Mathematical Question*—By P. CARDAN. At three stations in the same straight line with the foot of a tower, the angles of elevation are such that the angle at the nearest station is double of the angle at the most remote, and the angle at the middle station the complement of the angle at the most remote; also the distance between the nearest and middle stations is 27 yards, and the distance between the middle station and the most remote is 100 yards; required the height of the tower.

Solutions to these questions will be published in the Number for January, 1851.

ABSTRACT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER,

KEPT AT

Woodward College, Cincinnati.

Lat. 39° 6 minutes N.; Long. 84° 27 minutes W.
150 feet above low water mark in the Ohio.

BY JOSEPH RAY, M. D.

September, 1850.

| Day of M. | Fahr's Therm'ter | | Barom. | Wind. | | Force | Weather | Clearness | Rain |
|-----------|------------------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-----------|------|
| | Min. | Max. | | A. M. | P. M. | | | | |
| 1 | 56.74 | 61.5 | 29.237 | north | north | 2 | fair | 8 | |
| 2 | 51.73 | 60.5 | 29.290 | north | north | 1 | fair | 9 | |
| 3 | 52.76 | 63.7 | 29.409 | n e | n e | 1 | fair | 9 | |
| 4 | 56.83 | 70.0 | 29.208 | s w | s w | 2 | fair | 7 | |
| 5 | 62.77 | 65.5 | 29.120 | s w | west | 3 | var'ble | 5 | .82 |
| 6 | 53.79 | 66.0 | 29.284 | n e | n e | 1 | clear | 10 | |
| 7 | 59.80 | 67.0 | 29.321 | n e | n e | 1 | fair | 7 | |
| 8 | 55.75 | 64.8 | 29.373 | east | east | 1 | fair | 9 | |
| 9 | 50.75 | 62.7 | 29.319 | east | east | 1 | clear | 10 | |
| 10 | 56.81 | 68.0 | 29.241 | s w | n w | 3 | var'ble | 4 | .45 |
| 11 | 60.74 | 65.2 | 29.403 | n w | n w | 2 | var'ble | 4 | |
| 12 | 59.76 | 65.8 | 29.479 | n e | n e | 1 | var'ble | 2 | |
| 13 | 56.74 | 63.2 | 29.274 | east | east | 1 | fair | 8 | |
| 14 | 55.67 | 60.8 | 29.255 | east | east | 1 | var'ble | 1 | |
| 15 | 56.74 | 63.7 | 29.139 | s w | s w | 1 | var'ble | 1 | |
| 16 | 50.77 | 63.7 | 29.369 | n w | west | 1 | fair | 9 | |
| 17 | 54.78 | 68.3 | 29.363 | s w | s w | 1 | var'ble | 4 | |
| 18 | 62.80 | 68.7 | 29.115 | s w | s w | 1 | var'ble | 2 | .95 |
| 19 | 62.76 | 65.7 | 29.074 | s w | s w | 1 | fair | 7 | |
| 20 | 54.73 | 61.7 | 29.287 | n w | n w | 1 | fair | 8 | |
| 21 | 54.80 | 66.5 | 29.331 | n w | n w | 1 | fair | 8 | |
| 22 | 59.84 | 70.3 | 29.361 | s w | s w | 1 | fair | 9 | |
| 23 | 61.84 | 72.7 | 29.286 | s w | s w | 2 | fair | 9 | |
| 24 | 69.84 | 75.5 | 29.270 | s w | s w | 2 | var'ble | 4 | |
| 25 | 70.90 | 77.8 | 29.192 | s w | s w | 2 | fair | 7 | |
| 26 | 69.89 | 76.8 | 29.115 | s w | s w | 2 | fair | 6 | |
| 27 | 66.83 | 71.0 | 28.988 | s w | n w | 3 | var'ble | 4 | |
| 28 | 57.80 | 63.3 | 29.272 | n w | n w | 3 | clear | 10 | |
| 29 | 48.66 | 54.7 | 29.492 | north | north | 1 | clear | 10 | |
| 30 | 44.68 | 56.7 | 29.900 | n e | n e | 1 | fair | 7 | |

EXPLANATION.—The first column contains the day of the month; the second, the minimum or least height of the thermometer, during the twenty-four hours, beginning with the dawn of each day; the third, the maximum of the greatest height during the same period; the fourth, the mean or average temperature of the day, reckoning from sunrise to sunrise; the fifth, the mean height of the barometer, corrected for capillarity, and reduced to the temperature of freezing water. In estimating the force of the wind, 0 denotes calm, 1 a gentle breeze, 2 a strong breeze, 3 a light wind, 4 a strong blow, and 5 a storm. In estimating the clearness of the sky, it denotes entire clearness, or that which is nearly so, and the other figures, from 0 to 10, the corresponding proportionate clearness. The other columns need no explanation.

SUMMARY.—

| | | |
|---|--------------|----------------|
| Least height of | Thermometer, | 44° |
| Greatest height of | " | 90° |
| Monthly range of | " | 46° |
| Least daily variation of | " | 12° |
| Greatest daily variation of | " | 27° |
| Mean temperature of month, | | 66° |
| " " at sunrise, | | 57° |
| " " at 2 P. M., | | 77° |
| Coldest day, Sept. 29th. | | |
| Mean temperature of coldest day, | | 54° |
| Warmest day, Sept. 23d. | | |
| Mean temperature of warmest day, | | 77° |
| Minimum height of Barometer, | | 28.988 inches. |
| Maximum " " " | | 29.553 " |
| Range of " " " | | .565 " |
| Mean " " " | | 29.2782 " |
| Number of days of rain, 3. | | |
| Perpendicular depth of rain, 2.22 inches. | | |

WEATHER.—Clear and fair 20 days; variable 10 days; cloudy none.

WINDS.—N. 3 days; N. E. 5 days; E. 4 days; S. W. 11½ days.

OBSERVATIONS.—This month was rather more dry and pleasant than usual. The remark was often made during the month that it was cooler than usual. This probably arose from its great contrast with the preceding July and August; for an examination of the tables for preceding years show that September, 1850, is as warm as any September during the last four years, and

very nearly the average temperature of the same month for the last sixteen years.

"Labor Vincet Omnia."

MOUNT UNION SEMINARY.

This institution, located at Mount Union, Stark Co., Ohio, will commence its next term of eighteen weeks, November 11th, and the following spring term will commence 31st of March, 1851, under the superintendence of

O. N. HARTSHORN, Principal.

E. N. JOHNSON, Jr., Assistant.

The building is of convenient size, with study and recitation rooms. The Seminary is furnished with an excellent set of Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus, Pelton's Outline Maps, Cutter's Anatomical Plates, an Atlas of History, Mathematic Improvements, and a choice cabinet of Minerals.

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Orthography, Reading, Writing and Geography, \$2 50
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Board can be had in families at a price varying from 75 cents to \$1.12 per week.

The expenses of students desiring to board themselves need not exceed 50 cents per week, including their board and room rent.

Work can be furnished at a fair price to young men wishing by manual labor, to defray all or part of their expenses.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

can be had in Mount Union, which is a pleasant, healthy and moral village, sixteen miles east of Canton.

October 4th, 1850.

NEW EDITION OF RAY'S KEY.

Just published, a new edition of Ray's Key, containing solutions to the questions in Ray's third part Arithmetic, and to some of the more difficult questions in part second; also, an appendix embracing numerous slate and blackboard exercises, suggestions, etc., etc. New edition, adapted to the revised and improved editions of the author's Arithmetic.

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BY R. M. SMITH.

Principal of Warrenton Academy.

Teachers and others interested in the cause of Education, are particularly invited to examine this work.

They have also lately published

THE AMERICAN MANUAL;

A Commentary on the Constitution of the United States of North America—With Questions, Definitions, and Marginal Exercises—Adapted to the use of Schools; 1 v. 12mo.
BY J. BARTLETT BURELIGH, A. M.

ALSO, THE

METAMORPHOSES OF PUBLIUS OVIDIUS NASO. Elucidated by an Analysis and Explanation of the Fables; Together with English Notes, and illustrated by Pictorial Embellishments—with a Clavis giving the meaning of all the words with critical exactness. In 1 vol. 8vo.
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Professor of the Greek and Latin languages, and Principal of the Latin High School, Baltimore.

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Pinneo's Analytical Grammar

Is, perhaps, the most complete work of the kind for instruction in schools and academies, ever offered to American Teachers. The following extract is from the Preface:

"This work is intended to succeed the author's PRIMARY GRAMMAR. It is designed, however, to be complete in itself, and does not necessarily require an acquaintance with its predecessor, although such acquaintance will essentially facilitate the study with all learners, and with young pupils is especially important.

"The title *analytical* is given to it, because that method of teaching is introduced to a far greater extent than is usual in books of this kind.

"The attention of the teacher is respectfully invited to the following prominent peculiarities of this work:

"1. A COMPLETE VIEW of the well established principles of the English language, in their practical bearing on *analysis* and *construction*, is intended to be here presented. No space is wasted with the discussion of curious or unimportant points, which, however interesting to the critical student, cannot but incumber an elementary work.

"2. SIMPLICITY in definitions, examples, exercises, and arrangement, has been carefully studied. A particular preference has been given to English words as technical terms, whenever practicable; and when this is not so, familiar explanations and illustrations are given, so that the learner may understand every step as he advances.

"3. INTEREST in the study, it is hoped, is secured by the variety and attractive nature of the exercises. The didactic, illustrative, and practical methods of teaching are united, that each point, being presented in these several ways, may interest and impress the mind.

"4. THE EXERCISES are very full and numerous, much exceeding those in other works on this subject.

"5. ANALYSIS is taught much more minutely and extensively than usual, except in those treatises which are devoted exclusively to this subject. It is introduced in an early part of the study, and exercises and explanations are continued to the close. Its terms, and the arrangement of its parts are also very much simplified.

"6. COMPOSITION is taught in all its elementary principles, and the construction of sentences is introduced at the commencement and continued throughout the work. A large portion of the exercises are designed to teach, at the same time, the *nature*, *properties*, and *relations* of words, and the *analysis* and *construction* of sentences.

"Although the leading object of the work is, as already stated, to present, in a simple, concise, and interesting manner, the well established principles of our language, a few novel features have been introduced.

"7. The subject of the ARRANGEMENT of words in a sentence, is treated of by itself in a separate chapter, with copious rules, illustrations, and exercises.

"8. ERRORS to be avoided in the use of words and in construction, are classed separately and prominently, and under them very full exercises in false syntax are given.

"We may here state, also, that a slight departure from the usual method of naming the three past tenses will be observed, which seems required in order to give a correct view of that subject, and to make the minor divisions correspond with the three elementary distinctions of time, the present, past, and future. The reasons for this are given more particularly in the proper place. What appear to be the more correct definitions of the *adjective* and the *adverb* are also given, the former in accordance with De Sacy, and the latter as following legitimately from that."

Pinneo's Analytical Grammar is handsomely printed on fine paper, is neatly and substantially bound, and sold at the low price of THREE DOLLARS PER DOZEN. Copies are put up in thin paper covers, for the purpose of sending by mail, at a very small expense for postage. Regular professional teachers can obtain a copy for examination, without charge, by writing (*postage on letters being paid*) to the publisher.

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RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

No better evidence is needed that this is an improvement on all similar treatises, than the high commendation it has received from the many intelligent instructors who have examined it. Its merits are rapidly gaining for it adoption, as the standard elementary text-book in Algebra in our best schools and academies.

The following are a few of the recommendations, which are daily accumulating in the hands of the publishers,

From J. H. FAIRCHILD, Professor of Mathematics in Oberlin College.

Professor Ray—Sir: I have read, with much satisfaction, your Algebra, Part First. It seems admirably adapted as an introduction to the study; and is such a book as no one but an experienced and successful teacher could produce. The demonstrations are sufficiently scientific, and yet not so abstract as to be unintelligible to the learner. Many authors seem to think that their reputation depends upon making their works above the comprehension of a beginner. Although some new work on algebra appears among us almost every month, yet yours was needed. I am pleased to see that the first edition is quite free from typographical errors, and that the language is, for the most part, logically and grammatically accurate; a remark which will not apply to all the works on algebra recently published in your city.

If you shall succeed as well in *part second* as in *part first*, the book will be welcomed by many instructors.

(Signed)

J. H. FAIRCHILD.

January 5, 1849.

From P. CARTER, Professor of Mathematics, etc., in Granville College.

I have examined, with much interest, the copy of Ray's Algebra presented to me by your politeness. As an elementary work for beginners, and especially for younger pupils, I consider it as one of the best with which I am acquainted. Like all the elementary work of Professor Ray, it is distinguished for its simplicity, clearness, and precision and furnishes an excellent introduction to the larger and more difficult works of this beautiful science.

(Signed)

P. CARTER.

February 24, 1849.

Extract from a communication furnished for the "School Friend", by an accomplished teacher in the "CINCINNATI CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL", in which Ray's Algebra is used.

"It is but a few months since this book was issued from the press, and although we are acquainted with a dozen other Algebras of similar pretensions, and no mean value, yet from the examination of no one of them have we risen with so much pleasure and satisfaction, as from the examination of this." * * * "In graduating the plan of his work, the author has shown great care and ingenuity, and in its execution, has manifested a familiarity with the wants and difficulties of young students, and a tact in obviating them, which has rarely been equaled. The principles are briefly stated, then illustrated and impressed on the mind by a numerous and choice selection of examples. All portions of the work bear ample testimony to the truth of a remark in the preface, that every page was carefully elaborated by many years of toil in the school-room. The statement and illustrations of the principles indicate that the ignorance and misapprehensions of the pupil were met and fathomed by a keen and watchful eye in the teacher, and the proper remedies applied, and that these remedies were tested by repeated trials through a long and systematic course of teaching, and finally recorded for the use of students yet to be."

From MR. GREEN, of the English and Classical Academy, Madison.

I have carefully examined Ray's Algebra, Part First. The arrangement adopted in it of the fundamental principles of the science is, no doubt, the best one. The demonstrations accompanying the rules are lucid and accurate, and the examples copious enough to impress them indelibly upon the mind of the pupil. From the character of the author's arithmetic, the public had reason to expect that an algebra from the same author would be a valuable contribution to this department of science, and, in the judgment of the writer, this expectation will not be disappointed.

October 16, 1848.

From MR. ZACHOS, Professor of Mathematics in Dr. Colton's Academy.

I have examined Ray's Elementary Algebra, and the best recommendation I can give it, is the fact that I have adopted it in my younger classes.

(Signed)

J. C. ZACHOS.

September 23, 1848.

From B. C. HOBBS, Superintendent of Friends' Boarding School, Richmond.

I consider Ray's Algebra, Part First, worthy of a place in every school. The author has fallen upon an ingenious method of securing a mental preparation, before the more difficult exercises of the slate are required. The work is clear and comprehensive, and a selection of superior formulæ has been made for the solution of difficult problems. Could an objection be made to the work, it would be, that the subject is too much simplified. The cheapness of the work brings it within the means of every one.

(Signed)

B. C. HOBBS.

Ninth Month, 20, 1848.

From MR. S. FINDLEY, Principal of Chillicothe Academy.

After a careful examination of Ray's Algebra, Part First, I cheerfully recommend it as one of the best treatises in that department of science now extant. In its enunciation of rules it is concise and clear; in its demonstrations it is simple and philosophical; and its examples are numerous and varied; so that, in every respect, it excels as a theoretical and practical text-book for beginners, and as such is now in use in the Chillicothe Academy.

(Signed)

SAM'L FINDLEY

February 26, 1849.

From MR. HOOKER, Teacher at Mount Carmel, Ohio.

Professor Ray—Respected sir: I have, for some time past, been examining your elementary work on Algebra; and can truly say, that, as a *primary work*, it is better suited (according to my opinion) for general use in schools, than any similar work with which I am acquainted. The transition from arithmetic to our primary works on algebra, is, generally, too great; and unless scholars have a "natural tact" for mathematics, their knowledge of numbers generally stops with arithmetic, as few have the courage to undertake to master a theoretical treatise on algebra. * * * I am glad to see you have made the change from arithmetic so gradual, and, at the same time so interesting. I have no doubt but your work will take precedence of all elementary treatises now in use in the Western States.

(Signed)

J. J. HOOKER.

February 28, 1849.

CINCINNATI PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The following is the Report of the Committee on Text Books to the Board of Directors, [May 1, 1849.]
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